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AND

WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

RICHMOND: PRINTED BY THOMAS NICOLSON.

An act to amend the ſeveral acts reſpecting the MILITIA.

BE *it enacted by the General Aſſembly*, That the Governour with the advice of the Council, ſhall apply the money by law appropriated to the purchaſe of arms, in procuring ſuch artillery, ſmall arms, accoutrements and ammunition, as may to him with ſuch advice ſeem proper; and the ſmall arms ſo procured ſhall be diſtributed to the different counties in proportion to the number of their militia. Every private receiving ſuch arms and accoutrements ſhall hold the ſame ſubject to the like rules, penalties and forfeitures, as are preſcribed for a poor private in and by the act of Aſſembly, intituled, "*An act to amend and reduce into one act the ſeveral laws for regulating and diſciplining the militia, and guarding againſt invaſions and inſurrections.*"

AND be it further enacted, That a troop of cavalry to conſiſt of thirty-ſix men to each regiment, which ſhall amount to five hundred men, and ſo in proportion both of officers and men for a regiment, which may conſiſt of a ſmaller number, be raiſed out of and annexed to the militia of each county within this Commonwealth, to be enliſted by voluntary enliſtments, and for that purpoſe the Governour with the advice of the Council ſhall iſſue commiſſions for a Captain, Lieutenant and Cornet of horſe to every regiment of militia within the reſpective counties.

PROVIDED always, That the Governour with the advice aforeſaid, be, and he is hereby authoriſed to iſſue like commiſſions for more than one troop of horſe in any of the counties on the weſtern waters, where the ſame ſhall be found found neceſſary. And all commiſſions hereby directed to be iſſued ſhall be void, unleſs the number of men to be enliſted for ſuch troop or part of a troop be completed within twelve months.

Every Captain ſhall, after qualifying as directed for other officers, proceed to enliſt the aforeſaid number of men, who ſhall find and provide themſelves each with a horſe and neceſſary accoutrements, and be ſubject to the ſame regulations and orders as the reſt of the militia.

And be it further enacted, That the Governour with the advice of Council, ſhall be empowered to order out into actual ſervice from time to time, ſo many ſcouts and rangers in any of the counties on the weſtern frontier, or from any other counties the moſt convenient as to them ſhall ſeem neceſſary, the expence whereof ſhall be defrayed out of the funds provided or to be provided for the ſupport of government. So much of the ſaid recited act as compels the militia to provide arms and accoutrements is hereby repealed.

AND be it further enacted, That where the courts martial ſhall exempt any of the militia on account of bodily infirmity from duty, they may again direct ſuch perſons to be enrolled when able to do duty.

PHILADELPHIA, March 1.

Extract of a letter from London, dated Dec. 5.

OUR Society for the abolition of the Slave Trade increaſes rapidly, and that not leſs in conſequence, than in the number of its members. We entertain no ſmall hope of effecting our purpoſe, and we conſider as very favourable to our cauſe, that the clergy of the eſtabliſhed church take the matter up with an alacrity that does them honour. As a proof of their zeal, I incloſe you a letter written to our treaſurer, the circulation of which has already been productive of conſiderable effect, and I doubt not but the peruſal of it will afford pleaſure to the members of your Society.

A LETTER to the TREASURER of the Society inſtituted for the purpoſe of effecting the ABOLITION of the SLAVE TRADE.

From the Rev. ROBERT BOUCHER NICKOLLS, Dean of Middleham:

LONDON, No. 18, Old Jewry, October 30, 1787.

At a committee of the Society inſtituted for the purpoſe of effecting the Abolition of the Slave Trade—

A letter from the Rev. Robert Boucher Nickolls, Dean of Middleham, addreſſed to the Treaſurer, having been read,

Reſolved, That the thanks of this committee be given to the Rev. Robert Boucher Nickolls, Dean of Middleham, for his intereſting letter of the 19th inſtant, and for the offer of his ſervices: And this committee being ſenſible of the advantages that may accrue to the cauſe of humanity by the publication of the ſaid letter, the Chairman is requeſted to ſolicit the Dean of Middleham's leave to circulate the ſame in print.

GRANVILLE SHARP, Chairman.

Middleham, Yorkſhire, October 19, 1787.

SIR,

I TAKE the liberty of troubling you in conſequence of an advertiſement I have juſt ſeen in the York paper, by which I find ſeveral humane gentlemen, to their infinite honour, have notified their deſign to move in Parliament for the abolition of the ſlave trade. Being myſelf a native of the Weſt Indies, though eſtabliſhed in this country, I feel myſelf intereſted in the cauſe you have nobly eſpouſed, and wiſh to contribute my mite of information, to which your public invitation encourages me.

I conceive, ſir, if it can be proved that the natural increaſe of the negroes already in the iſlands would be fully adequate to the cultivation of them, and that ſuch natural increaſe would be ſecured by humane treatment, no argument could then be brought againſt the abolition of this accurſed traffic, but from the private intereſt of a few individuals, on this ſide of the Atlantic chiefly.

Though it muſt be from a number of facts that the above poſition can derive incontrovertible evidence, yet I will ſtate one or two remarkable ones, referring you to perſons in London to authenticate them in a better manner than I am able to do.

About ſeventeen or eighteen years ago, a Mr. Macmahon died upon his eſtate in the pariſh of St George, in the iſland of Barbadoes. The eſtate was valued, as well as I can remember, at about 30,000l. that money. Its late poſſeſſor had been in poſſeſſion of it ſeven or eight years; but finding it incumbered with a debt to a merchant in London, he reſolved to pay off this incumbrance by extraordinary exertions; in conſequence of which, he deſtroyed the health and lives of many of his negroes.* He was therefore obliged to ſupply their place with others purchaſed from time to time during the ſpace of ſeven years; till at length upon his own demiſe, his eſtate was left preciſely in the ſame ſtate of incumbrance he found it, the money loſt by the death of his ſlaves being found equal to the original debt upon his eſtate.

Nearly about the ſame time, or a little before, died Mr. Mapp, of the ſame Iſland, a gentleman who poſſeſſed an eſtate of leſs value than the abovementioned, being (as I believe) but about the value of 20,000l. currency, in a ſituation more ſubject to drought, in a ſoil leſs rich, and at a greater diſtance from market. This gentleman was rather the patriarch than the maſter among his negroes. Of proviſions they had a plentiful ſupply, his tenderneſs gave them a long reſpite from labour during the heat of the day, from eleven to three, and proper refreſhments were added in the ſultry interval without any labour of their own. Thus foſtered by a fatherly care, their increaſe was wonderful. Another eſtate, on which there were no negroes, was purchaſed, in order to receive the overflow from the original eſtate, which purchaſed eſtate was, I believe, of the value of 12,000l. currency. The daughter of this gentleman had a ſuitable fortune, and the ſon inherited a clear fortune of above 40,000l. more than double the original eſtate. The daughter is married to a moſt reſpectable gentleman, of good fortune, H. A. Eſquire, who will, I dare ſay, being a perſon of great humanity, certify you further on a ſubject that does ſo much honour to the memory of his lady's excellent father; for it is importance to aſcertain theſe particulars with minute exactneſs. I preſume the well known houſe of L—— can authenticate the former relation, if it be as I heard it in the iſland, at the funeral of that inhuman perſon Macmahon. Having now no connexion with the Weſt Indies, and reſiding at a diſtance from town, my communications to you can be of little more ſervice than pointing out the quarter from whence you may derive better information: Yet I have not knowingly exaggerated any thing, or miſinformed you intentionally.

It is very certain that negroes multiply in warm climates in an infinitely greater proportion than in cold. Even extreme heat does not incommode them: Nor are they ſo liable as the white people to the diſorders of warm climates, when their blood is not impoveriſhed by extreme labour, ſcanty or unwholſome diet. In the Weſt-India iſlands, and in the ſouthern colonies of North-America, they will be full of health and vigour at thoſe ſeaſons, when the whites are affected with fevers and agues, and have ſwollen legs and jaundiced faces. But if the blacks are diſeaſed with ſlow fevers and dyſenteries, is there any wonder in it, when we conſider that milk, and freſh meat they never taſte? Their food conſiſts of maize, vegetables, and either a little rancid ſalt fiſh, or (rarely) a ſmall portion of ſalt beef or pork from Ireland, that is of the worſt quality the market affords; and their drink is, *commonly*, water from ponds, *occaſionally*, with a little rum in it, and in the rainy ſeaſons they are not always withdrawn from their labour to ſhelter.

In the northern provinces of North America, (where alſo I have reſided) from the ſeverity of the climate, the increaſe of the blacks is ſmall (indeed there are few of them) their natural complexion of gloſſy black is changed to a dark unhealthy tawney, and they are ſoon old. But warm climates are congenial to them; in them with tolerable treatment they are prolific and long-lived. It muſt therefore be the ill treatment they receive in the iſlands that renders yearly ſupply of new ſlaves neceſſary to keep up the number on the plantations: where, when they arrive, many from the loſs of their liberty, their friends and country, pine to death; ſome deſtroy themſelves; few, if any, are capable of much labour till the ſecond or third year. And it is a known fact, that when the planters find new recruits requiſite for the cultivation of their eſtates, they not only prefer native ſlaves, but will give a conſiderably greater price for them.

Why then, it may be ſaid, is any planter ſo blind to his own intereſt as not to treat his ſlaves in a manner that would amply repay his humane attention? Some perſons do, and find their account in it. Still this practice is not general: Far from it The planter has paſſions upon which there is no check in law in favour of the negro, for whoſe murder (if the property is veſted in him) he is not accountable to the Magiſtrate. The planter, from extravagancies in this country, from riotous living in his own, and not unfrequently from bad crops, is often deeply embarraſſed with debts to the britiſh merchant; or eager to make a fortune, he truſts more to preſent exactions of labour and parſimonious ſavings, than the future product of humanity, or future recompence of liberality. I ſpeak generally, I know there are amiable exceptions; but exceptions imply a rule to the contrary. And laſtly, the planter confirmed in habit, inflexible in obſtinacy, and rooted in prejudice, is unwilling to try the effect of a lenient and novel ſyſtem, from which, to ſay the truth, the vices of his ſlaves (what can be expected from ſlaves?) render him often averſe.

With reſpect to the force of prejudice in our iſlands, we know how invincibly unwilling the white people are to admit the ſlaves to the privileges of Chriſtianity, to which I believe, the venerable Society for propagating the goſpel in foreign parts can give ample teſtimony. And why, upon the foot of humanity, I aſk the queſtion, are theſe poor people to be excluded from thoſe comforts of religion which its founder commander to be tendered equally unto all? They are under no incapacity which they do not owe to us. At New-York I have ſeen from twenty to forty black communicants. The people in our iſlands not only neglect, but object to the converſion of their ſlaves, upon pleas, which, if admitted originally, would have annihilated Chriſtianity at its firſt appearance.

In the continuation of Lord Clarendon's hiſtory, we find, that in his time, the number of white inhabitants was 50,000; and of blacks, if I rightly recollect, 100,000 in the iſland of Barbadoes: About twenty five years ſince, the numbers by actual enumeration, were of whites leſs than 25,000; of negroes 90,000. Now, though the number of whites has apparently diminiſhed in a greater proportion than that of the blacks, yet it is to be obſerved, that the blacks are ſtationary, they do not migrate; the whites do: Nor is the increaſe of the whites from new-comers in a greater proportion than the number of natives that migrate or live elſewhere: Beſides that the climate is more in favour of the blacks than of the whites. It is now, in round numbers, a hundred years ſince Lord Clarendon wrote his continuation. In this ſpace of time the whites have diminiſhed about one half; the number of blacks have leſſened in the proportion of nine to ten, notwithſtanding the yearly importation of 5000, as I have heard: but ſtating it only at 4000, or even 3000, that would prove the original ſtock of blacks to have been loſt juſt ſo many times over, i. e. five, four, or three, in the ſpace of a century, beſides the diminution from 100,000 to 90,000; ſo that while the whites, in a climate leſs favourable to them, have loſt only one half of their original ſtock, the blacks have loſt it four or five times over. How near all theſe particulars are to the preciſe fact I have not the means of aſcertaining; but in a general view, I believe they are ſufficiently near to ſhew that the blacks in our iſlands are diminiſhed, through mal treatment, in a proportion, which, were it to prevail equally in all countries, in a century would depopulate the globe. But I think it would be worth while to examine accurately into theſe particulars, as an ave-

* *Since writing the above, a gentleman of the iſland has aſſured me it was aſcertained from a negro levy (or poll tax) that in two years the number of Macmahon's ſlaves was leſſened nearly one half*, i. e. *from 170 to 95, by his ſeverity: And that it was his uſual boaſt he did not deſire a newly purchaſed ſlave to live longer than four years, in which time he could be ſufficiently repaid for the purchaſe.*

rage calculation of the loſs humanity ſuſtains in our iſlands, would be an argument that no man with the feelings of a man could have the face to reply to. I think too the amount of the annual import of ſlaves into our iſlands might be eaſily aſcertained here at home, from the accounts of ſales, that amount might be compared with the exports of produce from the iſlands, and the compariſon would ſhew how much of his produce the planter loſes, and the proportionate charge upon it, which the conſumer pays, for a traffic that a little time and ſome humanity would render uſeleſs.

The immediate and effectual remedy for the diminution of ſlaves in the iſlands, would be the entire abolition of the ſlave trade. This would neceſſarily oblige the planter to take ſuch care of his negroes, as would at once eſſentially ſerve the cauſe of humanity, without giving him any occaſion for the plea that his rights are infringed, or his property invaded; for, ſurely, however he may have acquired a property of the ſlaves now under his dominion, he can have none in thoſe who are not: He can have no greater right to recruit his gang with the inhabitants of Guinea, than with the inhabitants of Britain. Nor can the Britiſh merchant be better entitled to buy or ſell the inhabitants of Guinea, than the inhabitants of Guinea are to buy or ſell him. Let him ſuppoſe himſelf at Algiers, and aſk himſelf what he would think of his chains, or of the right that impoſe them? What if it were true, that the Britiſh merchant buys only the captives taken in war?—war is made in Guinea that the captives may be ſold to him. It is the receiver of ſtolen goods that makes the thief.

For all the blood ſpilt in ſuch wars, for all the villages ſet in flames by the contending parties, for all the ravages incident to war, for all the tears and ſufferings of captives whoſe attachments are violently broken, for all the cruelties they endure in the courſe of their voyage, or under a rigid taſk-maſter when ſold for ſlaves, the merchant is to anſwer. He ſets up ſelf intereſt as his idol, and ſtabs humanity as the ſacrifice to it! And ſhall the reſt of the world ſit down quietly, and ſuffer their common humanity to be thus injured and inſulted, that the trader may eat turtle, and the daughter of the ſkipper of a veſſel flounce in ſilks or muſlins?

But it is a branch of national commerce, and is allowed by the Legiſlature. So, anciently, among the ſtates of Greece was piracy not only allowed, but eſteemed honourable. But in a matter ſo evidently contrary to every principle of common juſtice, where is the man, with ſhame in his face, or honeſty in his heart, that in a national aſſembly will dare avow ſuch a cauſe? If we admit the plea, from neceſſity, for ſuch a traffic, where ſhall we ſtop? Is not the plea of the robber who is hanged, as good? *Fiat juſtitia, ruat cælum.* The friends of liberty muſt, upon their own principles, reprobate this worſt ſpecies of tyranny: The worſt, becauſe no other has ſo blaſting an effect on morals, no other ſo thoroughly vitiates the heart. The Chriſtian cannot countenance it; his Bible ſhews that "men ſtealers" are claſſed with "murderers of fathers and mothers, and perjured perſons," 1 Tim. chap. i. ver. 10. And will he mix in ſuch a crew? Will he give them his influence and ſupport? They who read and believe their Bible, may learn from the hiſtories and prophecies it contains, that though Divine Providence is pleaſed to permit one nation to oppreſs another, and though the oppreſſing power be the ſcourge of Divine Juſtice, yet vengeance will revert to the oppreſſor at laſt, becauſe he ſeeks the injury, not the reformation, of the oppreſſed. And therefore believers in a Divine Providence will ſee much to dread in the encouragement of the ſlave trade.

Could that infernal traffic be annihilated, the condition of ſlavery in the iſlands would be meliorated; the native negroes would be more tractable, more ready to acquire the regard of thoſe among whom they were born; and more eaſily converted to Chriſtianity, becauſe they may be more eaſily informed. At length, by the mild and uniform operation of Chriſtian principles, ſlavery itſelf might be aboliſhed. For though Chriſtianity at its firſt promulgation, for obvious reaſons, did not affect to introduce any alteration in the civil rights of men, yet its genuine tendency is friendly to civil liberty, as Monteſquieu has obſerved in its favour, and Gibbon has dared to alledge to its reproach. That ſlavery is not at all neceſſary to the cultivation of the ſugar-cane, is evident; for Sicily, within a few centuries, manufactured ſugar, as Cochin China now does, without any aſſiſtance from ſlaves. But were it otherwiſe, what would, what ſhould, be the choice of Britons; to have ſugar in their tea, or to ſet nations free from the ſcourge, the chain and the yoke?

To the planter, the prohibition of the ſlave trade would be immediately beneficial, and the benefit would be progreſſive with time, as it would immediately raiſe the value of his negroes, whoſe numbers alſo would be increaſed by a melioration of the ſyſtem of ſlavery:

To the Britiſh merchant it would be equally beneficial, in a ſimilar manner; for none of the produce of the iſlands being expended in the purchaſe of ſlaves, more would be left for the payment of debts to Britain:

To the Britiſh nation it would be beneficial, becauſe the planter, cultivating the ſugar-cane at leſs expence, could afford his produce at a lower rate; becauſe, alſo, ſeamen and ſoldiers would not be ſent to periſh in the unhealthy climates of Africa:

To the American States it would afford a proof, that we are no leſs friendly to liberty than they, who have already ſhewn us an example, in this reſpect, which we ought firſt to have given:

To all the world it will prove our equity and humanity:

To nations yet unborn it will tranſmit liberty and happineſs:

To the reign of George the third it will give peculiar luſtre, and exhibit him as the friend of mankind at large, whom the nobleſt zeal in the ſupport of piety and morals at home diſtinguiſhes as the real father of his people!

I have not, Sir, intentionally miſ-ſtated any circumſtance, and I am out of the way of more correct information. What I have written is dictated by an ardent wiſh for the ſucceſs of your cauſe.

I have ſome pamphlets which have been publiſhed upon this ſubject, and will circulate them among my neighbours.

I am, Sir, with great reſpect, your moſt obedient humble ſervant,

ROBERT BOUCHER NICKOLLS,
DEAN of MIDDLEHAM.

Samuel Hoare, jun. Eſq; Lombard-ſtreet, London.

VIENNA, Nov. 24.

AT laſt the Captain Pacha, Grand Admiral of the Ottoman empire, is arrived at Conſtantinople. He quitted Egypt againſt his will as he was getting immenſe ſums of money; the troubles, far from being ended, were going to break out afreſh. He was overtaken in the Archipelago by a tempeſt, which damaged his ſquadron a little. The joy his arrival cauſed to the Grand Vizir and his adherents is eaſy to be conceived; his Highneſs the Sultan received him in the moſt flattering manner, which proves he has not loſt his favour, or that government knows how much they ſhall ſtand in need of ſo able a miniſter.

Dec 1: By the laſt letters from Conſtantinople we learn the Imperial Internuncio and the French Ambaſſador, have frequent conferences with the Reis Effendi; and they add, they are in hopes of finding means of reconciling the court of Peterſburgh with the Porte.

According to the ſame letters the Turks are very buſy in building ſhips; they have now three ſhips of the line on the ſtocks, which will be finiſhed, equipped, and ready to ſail next ſpring.

PETERSBURGH, Nov. 20.

LAST week the Court received from Prince Potemkin the following account of another defeat of the enemy's troops, commanded by the famous Schach Manſour, dated Elizabeth-Grod, the 5th inſtant.

Towards the middle of September Lieutenant General Potemkin received advice that a great number of troops were aſſembled between the rivers Urup and Lab, and that a great many Turks of Sudſhukkale had come to inform the Tartars of Cuban that war was declared, and to engage them to make an incurſion in the neighbouring ſtates of Ruſſia; he formed the deſign of preventing them and diſperſing the troops which were aſſembled.

The 1ſt of October he paſſed the Cuban with three columns, and the 4th command by Major General Jelagin (to cover his deſign) was to paſs the river below Owetſhu Brod, and to repulſe the enemy in caſe they ſhould attack him.

Colonel Rebinder's column, which had the leaſt way to go, arrived firſt at the Schach's quarters, where he found about 600 of the enemy's troops entrenched behind the waggons. When the vanguard attacked them, the Tartars, entrenched behind the waggons, repeated aloud a prayer, dictated to them by the Schach, after which they made a deſperate defence, but were obliged to yield to the valour of our troops, who made themſelves maſter of the entrenchments, and left 400 of the enemy dead on the field.

On the 2d the Schach returned with a body of troops he had raiſed to attack Colonel Rebinder, but was repulſed. The regiment of carbineers of Roſten had the greateſt ſhare in the attack; for whilſt they engaged a troop that was detached from the reſt, another part ruſhed from an ambuſcade on their left wing, which being immediately ſuccoured by the regiment of Aſtracan dragoons, and a battalion of grenadiers, the enemy was obliged to fly.

On the 3d inſtant, the enemy having been reinforced by ſome Tartar troops from Temengai, Beſli, Keptſchak and Ahaſtu, made a ſecond attack on our troops. Major General Prince Ratijew marched againſt them, and forced them by a ſmart and well ſupported fire to fly haſtily towards their habitations. The next day they ſet fire to the Schach's habitation and the neighbouring villages, where they found 10,000 pieds of butter, and a great ſtore of barley.

Colonel Deprerahowitſch ſet out immediately to the villages of the Tartars of Cuban, and after a laborious march during the 7th, 8th, and 9th inſt. they reached them. The Tartars made a deſperate attack, and the fight laſted ſeven hours. Major General Jelagin having marched to ſuccour the Colonel, found on his arrival the enemy already put to flight. Deprerahowitſch calculates the number of men killed in this encounter, in the action, villages, and in flying, to be 2000. The whole body under Major General Jelagin had only one Lieutenant and 34 ſoldiers killed, and two ſecond Lieutenants and 150 ſoldiers wounded. The booty taken conſiſts of a great number of cattle, which they diſtributed among the troops, who, after having humbled the Tartars of Cuban, returned ſafe to their quarters.

ANTWERP, Dec. 7.

THE report is confirmed that France has remitted no leſs a ſum than four millions of livers, for the ſupport of the Dutch Patriots, who have taken refuge in theſe provinces, the direction of which has been aſſigned to two Dutch gentlemen, formerly Regents, and now eſtabliſhed at Bruſſels. They are charged to diſtribute weekly to thoſe who may pay this way, or may remain in theſe countries, the money neceſſary for their ſupport, each according to his wants and the ſervices he has rendered.

LONDON Nov. 30.

THE account of the Ruſſians having defeated the Turks at Kinburn, is certainly not confirmed. They repulſed them more than once, and with dreadful havock, for which great rejoicings took place at St. Peterſburgh; but it is certain accounts were afterwards received of the Turks having got poſſeſſion of that fortreſs, with all the circumſtances of dreadful maſſacre. This event ſubſequent to the 30th of October, when the accounts were received from Peterſburgh of the rejoicings.

It has been lately determined by government to ſend no new Ambaſſador to Peterſburgh till the Ruſſian Empreſs has explained herſelf fully on ſome articles of the treaty now in negociation, which has received ſeveral obſtacles that have prevented its being brought to a concluſion.

The agitation of the French King's mind, has been ſo great for ſome time paſt, that his Majeſty has loſt all his ſpirits, and for five days would not ſee his auguſt conſort. His pious Miniſter alſo caught the political contagion and ſheltered himſelf under the ſanctuary of his archiepiſcopal dignities.

The King of Cochinchna's ſuperb preſent to the French Monarch came moſt acceptably. It is a ſtate-chair, ſtuded with diamonds and other gems, of excellent workmanſhip. The Jews ſay it is worth 100,000l. and his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty cannot value it at leſs!

Extract of a letter from Conſtantinople, Nov. 1.

"Within theſe few days the Porte has received intelligence that the Tartars had made themſelves maſters of the fortreſs and diſtrict of Tamar and Temeror, in Circaſſia, and had taken 1800 of the Ruſſians priſoners. This place is of the greateſt conſequence to the Turks, on account of its ſpacious and commodious harbour, and its favourable ſituation on the Iſthmus to the ſea of Azoph."

Extract of a letter from Gibraltar, Nov. 26.

"I have the pleaſure to acquaint you that the whole garriſon is very healthy, and the greateſt harmony ſubſiſts among the officers and ſoldiers.—The plague having ceaſed on the coaſt of Barbary, we are now plentifully ſupplied with proviſions from thence. The Mediterranean now ſwarms with pirates, and the few ſhips we have here are conſtantly employed in convoying French, Portugueſe, and other merchant ſhips from hence to different ports; for when any ſhips are under the cover of an Engliſh flag, the Barbarians never attempt to moleſt them."

Extract of a letter from Naples, Dec. 1.

"Two nights ago, a conſiderable party of the top of our tremendous Mount Veſuvius was fairly ſwallowed up in the mouth of the Volcano; and to day, to our aſtoniſhment as well as terror, we beheld immenſe quantities of ſmoke, blended with a pale-coloured electrical flame, iſſuing with an incredible reverberating violence, to the ſummit of the mount again. During the whole of this ſtupendous phenomenon, the ſky ſeemed to blaze with myriads of meteors; and long will it be before our apprehenſions ſhall ſubſide about the effects in all probability to be expected from this uncommon eruption.

According to letters from New-York, the Congreſs are engaged in making a treaty on a very broad baſis with the court of Madrid; it being not only of a commercial kind, but of the ſame kind as that with France, offenſive and defenſive; and it was expected that it would be ſigned in leſs than 6 months. They are alſo negociating treaties with England, Portugal, Naples, and Venice.

PERTH, Dec. 12.

WE hear from Kirkintillock, that the water of Luggie roſe to a greater height than ever was remembered. The bridge over that water at the eaſt end of Kirkintillock was carried away, and a number of cattle drowned, and ſeveral of the inhabitants ſuffered conſiderable loſs. The falling of the bridge at this ſeaſon of the year will be attended with conſiderable detriment to travellers on ſo public a road.

We hear likewiſe that the bridge over the water of Bony, weſt of Falkirk, was carried away by the ſudden riſe of that water.

The great canal was ſo full of water, that it overflowed its banks in ſeveral places, and the ſluices of the Monkland canal were opened to prevent the banks from burſting.

The machinery belonging to the print fields, bleach-fields, &c. on the Kelvern, Cart, and Leven, have been much damaged, and conſiderable quantities of cloth carried away by the flood.

PHILADELPHIA, March 4.

BY two gentlemen juſt arrived from the weſtward, we are informed, that the people were marching with rapidity from all directions to the town of Carliſle, in Cumberland county, in order to ſet at liberty ſeven or eigth gentlemen, who were confined in the jail of that county, for interrupting an attempt to hold a public rejoicing on the account of the new Conſtitution having been adopted by the Convention of this ſtate. Our informants underſtood that about five thouſand men were collecting; they actually met three hundred in one body on the ice, croſſing from this ſide of Suſquehanna, but were not informed of the event.

BALTIMORE, March 11.

THE purport of a letter from Providence, ſtate of Rhode-Iſland, is, That a proteſt was ſigning, to be preſented to the Aſſembly of that ſtate, which are to meet at Providence this week, impeaching the ſeveral ſtates who have adopted the new Conſtitution, with treaſon.

A correſpendent obſerves, that the manœuvre of the New-Hampſhire Convention, of firſt adopting and then re-conſidering, appears to be an original one; for the motives of which we are left in the dark. Some ſay, that the majority were poſitively inſtructed, and that this originated the deſire of a further adjournment; peradventure, the inſtructions might, in the interim, be countermanded. Others ſay, that the majority, obſerving the great vexation of the minority, indulged them, merely to pacify and give more univerſal ſatisfaction. Mayhap, per the next conveyances, our accounts will afford more elucidations of theſe apparent myſteries.

RICHMOND, March 20.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Boſton, to his friend in Alexandria, dated Feb 28, 1788.

I HAVE this moment received advice from New-Hampſhire, that the Convention is adjourned to the third Monday in June.—The grand queſtion was to come on the 21ſt.—It was found by the moſt exact inquiry (that was poſſible without taking the votes) that there were 54 againſt it to 51 for it. Mr. Sickering, a ſtaunch Fe-

deralist, then moved that it should be adjourned, in which he was seconded by Mr. Langdon; this they obtained with difficulty, there being 52 for not adjourning it to 53 for it. General Sullivan spoke three hours like a Roman to the great satisfaction of all honest men, in favour of the Constitution, and out of doors made use of all the influence in his power.—Those that were against the Constitution observed they would vote for it, if they had not instructions from their constituents to the contrary."

Extract of a letter from Boston, Feb. 24.

"The Convention of New-Hampshire have adjourned to June next. This measure was proposed by the Federalists, rather than attempt to adopt the constitution by a small majority. Upwards of forty towns have absurdly fettered their delegates with instructions against the constitution. It is expected, upon more mature consideration, that those instructions will be repealed, and the delegates suffered to act agreeable to their own judgment. In this case, there cannot be a doubt but the Convention will in their next session adopt a Constitution so replete with benefits to New-Hampshire, as well as the Union in general."

Delegates to serve in Convention elected since our last viz. New Kent, WILLIAM CLAYTON and BURWELL BASSETT, sen. Esquires—Chesterfield, DAVID PATTERSON and STEPHEN PANKEY, Esquires.—Albemarle, GEORGE NICHOLAS and WILSON NICHOLAS, Esquires.—Frederick, ELLIOTT WHITE and SHERMAN WOODCOCK, Esquires.—Stafford, Col. GEORGE MASON and ANDREW BUCHANAN, Esqrs.—Richmond, ROBERT W. CARTER and GEORGE L. TURBERVILLE, Esquires.—King George, BURDETT ASHTON and WILLIAM THORNTON, Esquires.—Loudon, LEVIN POWELL and STEPHENS THOMSON MASON, Esquires.—Goochland, JOHN GARRON and WILLIAM SAMPSON, Esquires.—Caroline, EDMUND PENDLETON and JAMES TAYLOR, Esquires.—York, GEORGE WYTHE & JOHN BLAIR, Esquires.—Prince George, THEODORICK BLAND and EDMUND RUFFIN, Esquires.—Charlotte, PAUL CARRINGTON and THOMAS READE, Esquires.—Louisa, Wm. WHITE and Wm. O'CALLIS, Esquires. Northumberland, Dr. WALTER JONES and THOMAS GASKINS, Esquires.—King and Queen, JOHN ROANE and Wm FLEET, Esquires.—Franklin, THOMAS ARTHUR and JOHN EARLY, Esquires.

MARCH 19, 1788.

A YOUNG Gentleman from Europe, well versed in the learned languages and other essential branches of literature whose character and abilities will bear the strictest scrutiny, would wish to engage as a tutor in a private family, or in a public school. A line directed for T. G. C. to the Printer hereof, will be respectfully attended to.

VIRGINIA to wit:

At a High Court of Chancery held in Richmond the 15th day of November 1787.

BENJAMIN WINSLOW, PLANTIFF.
against
HENRY BELL, JOSEPH WOOD, jun. and WILLIAM BELL, } DEFENDANTS.

THE defendant HENRY BELL, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of Assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country. On the motion of the plantiff by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next Court, and answer the bill of the plantiff, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Virginia Gazette for two months successively, and published at some church of the parish of St. Thomas in the county of Orange, on some Sunday immediately after divine service, and at the front door of the courthouse in the city of Richmond.

(A Copy)
GEORGE H. BASKERVILL, C. H. C. C.

To be Sold,

To the highest bidder, on Tuesday the 7th day of April next, before the door of the courthouse of Henrico county, between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock, for ready money,

49 hogsheads of Tobacco,

which were saved from the flames of BYRD's warehouses, by

THE *COMMISSIONERS.*

For Sale,

THE valuable tract of Land whereon the subscriber now lives (in New-Kent county) lying on Chickahominy river, and adjoining the stage road leading from Williamsburg to Richmond, extending on said road from Bottom's-Bridge about 1¼ miles, including the tavern and plantation, now in the tenure of Mr. THOMAS FRAYSER, the boundaries forming nearly a square, and containing by estimation 1900 acres. The improvements are considerable, consisting of orchards, a large falling garden, extensive and fertile meadows, a good mill seat, and more than one thousand pounds worth of buildings, the local situation of the place, (being only 15 miles from Richmond) will render the crops of hay and other produce, always valuable. But presuming the purchaser would choose to view it, I shall give no farther description. The terms may be known on application to the subscriber living on the premises.

WILLIAM MASSIE.

New-Kent, March 19, 1788.

State of the PUBLIC TAXES,

Payable for the year 1787, within the Commonwealth of Virginia.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Assembly by an act passed at the last session, intituled, "*An act to amend the laws of revenue, to provide for the support of civil Government, and the gradual Redemption of all the debts due by this Commonwealth,*" have repealed the act intituled, "*An act for calling in and redeeming certain certificates;*" and have also remitted the taxes under the revenue law, on all free male persons above the age of 21 years, on slaves under the age of 16 years, and on all cattle. And by the said act it is directed that in case the tax or taxes on either or all of the said articles should have been already paid by any person or persons to the sheriff or collector of the revenue taxes for the year 1787, that the same shall be refunded by such sheriff or collector to those persons who have paid them.

By this alteration the taxes for the year 1787, which were distrainable on the first day of January, 1788, stand as follow,

On land the sum of 3*s.* or every £. 100 value, or 1½ *per cent. ad valorem.*

On all houses and lots in towns the sum of £. 5 for every £. 100 amount or value of rent.

	£.	s.	d.
On all slaves above the age of 16 years, unless exempted by the county court on account of age or infirmity, the sum of	0	10	0
On every horse, mare, colt, or mule (except covering horses)	0	2	0
On every covering horse the rate such horse covers at the season.			
On every coach or charriot the sum of six dollars per wheel.			
On all other four wheeled riding carriages four dollars per wheel.			
On all two wheeled riding carriages two dollars per wheel.			
On every billiard table,	15	0	0
On every ordinary licence,	5	0	0

And the sum of £. 5 to be paid by every practising Physician, Apothecary, or Surgeon.

SHERIFFS and COLLECTORS are particularly requested to observe that the 1st of April is the day appointed by law for payment of the above taxes into the treasury.

L. WOOD, Jun. *Sol.*

Solicitor's Office, January 22, 1788.

The following will discharge the Revenue Tax for 1787.

Note,—Specie, Auditor's warrants for interest on military certificates, and civil list warrants; also notes for inspected tobacco, *crop or transfer, at the prices and under the regulations prescribed by an act of the last session, may be paid to the Sheriffs, or other collectors, in discharge of any part of the revenue taxes for the year* 1787.

Note also.—That Auditor's warrants drawn on the undermentioned funds will also be received at the treasury in discharge of any part of the revenue taxes of 1787.

Warrants to Pensioners.

Warrants on the Contingent and Military Funds.

Warrants for payment of money lent the public on requisition of the General Assembly in May, 1780, *or of Governour Jefferson.*

Warrants for interest at the rate of 5 per centum per annum, *for slaves executed.*

Warrants to Venire-men and Witnesses attending criminal prosecutions.

Warrants to apprehenders of horse-stealers; also

Warrants for interest on Loan Office certificates of this state.

NOTICE to SHERIFFS.

Extract from the act, intituled, "An act concerning the redemption of Paper Money funded agreeable to the recommendation of Congress.

"*WHEREAS so much of the laws of revenue, as direct the application of one tenth of the money arising from the tax on lands and lots to the redemption of the money funded agreeable to the recommendation of Congress, of the* 18*th of March,* 1780, *have been found unequal in their operation; BE it therefore enacted, that so much of any act or acts of Assembly, as permits the payment of any part of the taxes on lands and lots in the said paper money, shall be, and the same is hereby repealed.*"

Not having been favoured with a sight of the abovementioned act, nor most others passed in the last session, until this day, and concluding from the appropriating law that the said paper money was receiveable as heretofore, it was so expressed in the first publication of the Statement of the taxes payable for the year 1787.—*Sheriffs and Collectors will take notice that the aforesaid paper, or as it is commonly called* 1 *for* 40 *money, cannot be received for the tax of* 1787; *but they are permitted to pay into the treasury so much thereof as they were authorised by former laws to receive on account of the revenue taxes due for the years previous to* 1787.

J. AMBLER, Treasurer.

Treasury Office, Feb. 18, 1788.

MEDLEY,

BY GIMCRACK,

WHOSE stock are known to be the most elegant in the state, will be let to mares the ensuing season at NEWMARKET, the seat of ARCHER PAYNE, Esq; of Goochland, at 7 cwt of crop tobacco, on York, James, or Appamattox rivers, which may be discharged by payment of three and one half guineas before Christmas next. Excellent pasturage, well inclosed, but not liable for accidents or escapes.

His Sire GIMCRACK, was never beat in France or England, until after the *Duc de Luzun* or *Count Lauraguaes* run him 23½ miles upon one stretch, against time, for a large sum, which he won.

MEDLEY's wind and bottom, has been such, as to take two plates, heat races, on successive days, though Ulisses took the first heat the second day, a sweepstake of three hundred guineas, from Golden Dun and Fame, beat Fame a second time, a match of 100 guineas, and Fame won the kings plate of 100 guineas at Newmarket, April spring meeting, 1782. Season commences 12th of March.

MALCOLM HART.

☞ Those indebted to HART & M'DONALD, or HARTS & M'DONALD, for transactions at Hanover-Town are desired to make payment unto Vivion Minor of Caroline.

MALCOLM HART.

LOUISA, Feb. 25, 1788.

To be Sold,

On Thursday the 10th of April next,
At MILLER's OLD FIELDS,
In BUCKINGHAM county,

1600 Acres of LAND,

assessed to Richard Hale by mistake, but since found to be the property of John Hale of Henrico, or so much thereof as will satisfy the certificate tax for 1783, and the revenue and certificate taxes for 1784, and 1785, and the cost of this advertisement.

BOAZ FORD, late D. S.
for John Johns late Sheriff.

To be Sold,

OR RENTED,

FOR one or a term of years, TWO PLANTATIONS in the lower end of York county, one containing 100 acres, known by the name of Halfway-House, convenient for fish and oysters, is a good stand for a merchant and tavern, with houses in good repair, and well adapted for the same; the other containing 75 acres, is about two miles distant, with timber and wood sufficient for both. Any person inclinable to purchase or rent, will be shewn the lands, and know the terms, by application to Mr. John Robinson, and Mr. Merritt, near the lands, or Mallory Todd, Isle of Wight. Tobacco, military certificates for principle or interest, civil list warrants at their current value will be received in payment.

Thomas Millington, Boot and Shoemaker,

RETURNS his sincere thanks to his customers, and the public in general, and hopes they will indulge him with the continuance of their favours, as he intends to have his work done equal to any in this city, and on the most reasonable terms for cash, viz.

Boots of the first quality, bound with morocco,	£ 2-8
Mens best shoes, bound tops,	12
Womens best leather shoes,	9
Stuff ditto	12

TAKEN up in Bedford county, an old RED COW, which has got a calf since she came to my plantation, some white under her belly, a small white in her forehead, and some white in one flank, the tip end of her horns sawed off, marked with a crop in the left ear, and slit in the right, a small bell on, buckled and tyed with a narrow leather strop. Appraised to £ 3 10.

P HENRY JETER.

TAKEN up by the subscriber in Chesterfield county, a bay MARE, four feet eight or nine inches high, eleven years old, branded on the off buttock B F as well as can be discovered, her left hind and fore feet white just above the hoof.——Also a gray HORSE, four feet six or seven inches high, about thirteen years old, appears to have been worked lately. The mare is posted and appraised to fifteen pounds, and the horse to ten pounds.

P ALEXANDER BASS.

POETRY.

ADVICE to a YOUNG LADY lately married.
By an UNMARRIED LADY.

DEAR Jenny, ſince the ſingle ſtate
You've left, and choſe yourſelf a mate;
Since metamorphos'd to a wife,
And bliſs or woe's inſur'd for life,
A friendly muſe the way would ſhew
To gain the bliſs, and miſs the woe.
But firſt of all, I muſt ſuppoſe,
You've with mature reflections choſe;
And this premis'd, I think you may
Here find to married bliſs the way:
Small is the province of a wife,
And narrow is her ſphere in life;
Within that ſphere to move aright,
Should be her principal delight.
To guide the houſe with prudent care,
And properly to ſpend and ſpare;
To make her huſband bleſs the day
He gave his liberty away;
To form the tender infant mind,
Theſe are the taſks to wives aſſign'd.
Then never think domeſtic care
Beneath the notice of the fair;
But daily thoſe affairs inſpect,
That nought be waſted by neglect
Be frugal—Plenty round you ſeen,
And always keep the golden mean.
Be always clean, but ſeldom fine,
Let decent neatneſs round you ſhine;
If once fair decency be fled,
Love ſoon deſerts the genial bed.
Not nice your houſe, tho' neat and clean;
In all things there's a proper mean.
Some of our ſex miſtake in this;
Too anxious ſome, ſome too remiſs.
The early days of wedded life,
Are oft o'ercaſt by childiſh ſtrife;
Then be it your peculiar care,
To keep that ſeaſon bright and fair,
For then's the time by gentle art,
To fix your empire in his heart.
With kind obliging carriage ſtrive,
To keep the lamp of love alive;
For ſhould it through neglect expire,
No art again can light the fire;
To charm his reaſons, dreſs your mind,
'Till love ſhall be with friendſhip join'd;
Rais'd on that baſis 'twill endure,
From time and death itſelf ſecure,
Be ſure you ne'er for power contend,
Nor try by tears to gain your end;
Sometimes the teers which cloud your eyes,
From pride and obſtinacy riſe.
Heav'n gave to man ſuperior ſway,
Then Heav'n and him at once obey.
Let ſudden frowns your brows ne'er cloud;
Be always chearful, never loud;
Let trifles never diſcompoſe
Your features, temper, or repoſe;
Abroad for happineſs ne'er roam,
True happineſs reſides at home.
Still make your partner eaſy there;
Man finds abroad ſufficient care.
If every thing, at home be right,
He'll always enter with delight;
Your converſe he'll prefer to all
Thoſe cheats, the world does pleaſure call.
With chearful chat his cares beguile,
And always meet him with a ſmile.
Should paſſion e'er his ſoul deform,
Serenely meet the burſting ſtorm,
Never in wordy war engage,
Nor never meet his rage with rage.
With all your ſex's ſoft'ning art,
Recall his reaſon to his heart;
Thus calm the tempeſt in his breaſt,
And ſweetly ſooth his ſoul to reſt.
Be ſure you ne'er araign his ſenſe;
Few huſbands pardon that offence:
'Twill diſcord raiſe, diſguſt it breeds,
And hatred certainly ſucceeds.
Then ſhun. O ſhun that fatal ſhelf:
Still think him wiſer than yourſelf;
If you ſhou'd otherwiſe believe,
Ne'er let him ſuch a thought perceive.
When cares invade your partner's heart,
Bear you a ſympathizing part;
And kindly bear your ſhare of pain.
And half his trouble ſtill ſuſtain.
From riſing morn 'till ſetting night,
To ſee him pleas'd, your chief delight;
But now methinks I hear you cry,
Shall ſhe pretend—O vanity!
To lay down rules for wedded life,
Who never was herſelf a wife.
I own youv'e ample cauſe to chide,
And, bluſhing, throw my pen aſide.

ANECDOTE of Dr. Johnſon and David Garrick.

MANY years ſince, when Mr. Garrick lived in Southampton-ſtreet, Covent-garden he invited a number of friends, and, among the reſt, Dr. Johnſon, to ſpend the evening with him. The Doctor, being a very abſent man, forgot the appointment till one o'clock in the morning: He then took leave of his company, and ſallied in great haſte to Southampton-ſtreet, where he knocked loudly at the doors: Garrick looked out of the dining-room window, and aſked who knocked? "'Tis Johnſon, (replied the Doctor) pray, open."—"Dear Sir, (ſaid Garrick) the company is all gone, and we are juſt going to bed."—"Let me in, David, and I'll flatter you more than all your gueſts have done."—"Nay, but Sir, Mrs. Garrick——"—"Don't tell me of Mrs. Garrick, ſhe won't be angry to hear me flatter you."—In ſhort, the Doctor was let in, and kept them up till five in the morning.—But whether he obſerved his promiſe, and flattered Garrick, is a point not to be determined.

By the UNITED STATES in CONGRESS aſſembled
February 12, 1788.

RESOLVED, That the Secretary for Foreign Affairs for the time being be, and he is hereby authoriſed and directed, upon application made to him for that purpoſe, to grant in the uſual form ſea letters for any veſſel or veſſels owned entirely and navigated chiefly by citizens of the United States, and bound on long and diſtant voyages, at his diſcretion; provided always that it be made appear to him by oath or affirmation, or by ſuch other evidence as ſhall by him be deemed ſatisfactory, by the perſon or perſons applying therefor, that the veſſel or veſſels for which ſuch ſea letters ſhall be required ſhall, together with all and every part of her cargo, be owned entirely and commanded by officers, citizens of the United States, and ſhall be navigated for the moſt part by the ſame. That for this purpoſe, the Secretary for Foreign Affairs be, and he is hereby inſtructed to procure a ſufficient number of blank ſea letters, draughted in the uſual form and ſigned by the Preſident of Congreſs, for the purpoſes aforeſaid; and that the ſame when filled up be ſealed with the ſeal of the United States, and certified by the Secretary of Congreſs.

CHARLES THOMPSON, Secretary.

SNUFF MILLS, AT WILLIAMSBURG.

THE proprietors of which have for ſale a large quantity of SCOTCH SNUFF, two years old, and by judges of that article, ſaid to be fully equal to any imported from Europe. RAPPEE SNUFF, ſuperior to what can poſſibly croſs the Atlantic. TWIST & SHAGG, for chewing, fine CUT for ſmoaking, to be had at the ſame place. The prices wholeſale are 25 per cent lower then any other ſtate do furniſh thoſe articles: All orders addreſſed as above, due attention will be paid for expedition and care in package.

By the public's devoted ſervants,
HUNT & ADAMS.

Williamſburg, March 9. 1787.

N B. The above articles are to be had at their ſhop in Richmond, and at Mr. Robt. Greenhow's ſtore on Shockoe hill near the Theatre.

VIRGINIA, to wit:

At a High Court of Chancery held in RICHMOND the 16th day of November, 1787.

JAMES WILLING of the City of Philadelphia. PLAINTIFF.
againſt
RICHARD ELLIS, WILLIAM COCKE ELLIS, PETER LUMKIN and SHORE, M'CONNICO and RITSON. } DEFENDANTS.

THE defendant RICHARD ELLIS, not having entered his appearance and given ſecurity according to the act of Aſſembly and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the Court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country. On the motion of the plaintiff by his Counſel, it is ordered, that the ſaid defendant do appear here on the firſt day of the next Court, and anſwer the bill of the Plaintiff, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in the Virginia Gazette for two months ſucceſſively, and publiſhed at ſome church of the pariſh of Nottoway in the county of Amelia on ſome Sunday immediately after divine ſervice, and at the front door of the courthouſe in the city of Richmond.

(A Copy)
GEORGE H BASKERVILL, C. H. C. C.

Juſt Imported,

From London, and to be ſold at T. NICOLSON's Printing Office, a choice collection of

MAGAZINES,

Neatly Bound and Lettered,
Of which are the FOLLOWING:

NOVELLEST, containing Pamela, or virtue rewarded.—Ditto Sentimental Journey.—Adventures of David Simple.—Hiſtory of Jonathan Wild the Great.—Devil on two Sticks.—Ditto Arabian Nights Entertainment.—Ditto Triſtram Shandy.—Chineſe Tales.—The Siſters, Almorand and Hammet, an oriental tale.—Joſeph Andrews.—Parliamentary Regiſter for 1785.—Ditto vol. 19 and 20.—Wits Magazine, 2 vols.—Faſhionable do.—Gentleman's do. for 1785 and 86.—European do. for 1785 and 86.—Political do. for 1785 and 86.—Univerſal do. for 1785 and 86.—Weſtminſter do. for 1785.—Town and Country do. for 1785 and 86.—Ladies do. for 1785 and 86.—New Ladies do. for 1786.—New London do. for 1786.—The Rambler.—The whole of the Magazines are furniſhed with a number of elegant copperplates.—One elegant violin, with caſe and ſpare ſtrings.—Twenty four dances and cotillions.—Alſo a variety of Songs, ſet to muſic.

☞ *A few copies of the* LAWS *of laſt ſeſſion of Aſſembly.*

VIRGINIA to wit:

At a High Court of Chancery, held in Richmond the 16th day of November 1787.

JERMAN BAKER, PLAINTIFF.
againſt
WALTER KING, Surviving Partner of THOMPSON & KING, and alſo Surviving Partner of JOHN THOMPSON & Co. and CHARLES COPELAND Executor &c. of PETER COPELAND, deceaſed. } DEFENDANTS

THE defendant WALTER KING, not having entered his appearance and given ſecurity according to the act of Aſſembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the Court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country. On the motion of the Plaintiff by his Counſel, it is ordered that the ſaid defendant do appear here on the firſt day of the next Court, and anſwer the bill of the Plaintiff, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in the Virginia Gazette for two months ſucceſſively, and publiſhed at ſome church of the pariſh of Weſtover in the county of Charles-City, on ſome Sunday immediately after divine ſervice, and at the front door of the Courthouſe in the city of Richmond.

(A Copy)
GEORGE H. BASKERVILL, C. H. C. C.

County Court Clerks, merchants, ſheriffs, naval-officers, and others may be furniſhed with any of the undermentioned BLANKS, at the ſhorteſt notice, by the Printer hereof, viz

COUNTY COURT.

PETITION & SUMMONS.
SUBPOENAS.
WRITS.
ATTACHMENTS.
EXECUTIONS.
EXECUTORS BONDS.
ADMINISTRATORS ditto.
ORPHANS ditto.

SHERIFFS.

REPLEVY BONDS.
APPEARANCE ditto.
PRISON BOUND ditto.

MERCHANTS.

COMMON BONDS.
NOTES OF HAND.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE.
BILLS OF LADING.
BILLS OF SALE.
DEEDS OF TRUST.
DEEDS FOR LAND.
SEAMEN's ARTICLES.
INDENTURES &c.

NAVAL OFFICERS.

DUTY BONDS.
CLEARANCES.
PERMITS, &c.

Declarations for Lawyers,

OF VARIOUS FORMS.

M'MURRAY's MAP OF THE UNITED STATES.

May be had at this Office.

ACTS OF ASSEMBLY,
Printed ſince the reviſed code, viz. For the years 1784, 85, 86, and 87.

TAKEN up in Pittſylvania county, on Sycamore creek, a black horſe, with a ſtar in his forehead, five or ſix years old, four feet nine or ten inches high, a ſwitch tail, branded on the near buttock T. C. Appraiſed to eighteen pounds.

WILLIAM EVANS.